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ABSTRACT

in addition to meeting the requirements of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), 1970, this Long-Range Program is presented to make known the library needs of the state and to show how funds under this Act may contribute to meeting these needs. The Program also aims to provide guidance to all citizens of Arkansas who are engaged, or may wish to be engaged, in developing, improving, and expanding library and information services; and to give direction to library governing bodies and librarians in planning and evaluating programs of library and information services. In preparing this Program the state's geography and history, and peculiarly difficult problems of low educational attainment and low per capita income are considered. The overall goal of the five year program is for the extension and up-grading of the state's system of libraries and the improvement of the quality of library services on a state-wide basis. (Other State Plans are: LI 003 985 through LI 003 988 and LI 003 990 through LI 003 993.) (Author/NH)

ARKANSAS LIBRARY COMMISSION
506½ CENTER STREET
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201

July 12, 1972

EDRS - Please note - this has been done.

Miss Suzanne Frankie
Senior Library Scientist
ERIC Clearinghouse on Library
and Information Sciences
1140 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Frankie:

I have reworded several sections of Arkansas' Long Range Plan for Library Development, 1972-1977, to clarify the meaning of the sections.

I enclose two (2) copies of each page which has been reworded; 9 - 19 - 23 - 35 - 63 - 64. Please remove these pages from your copies and insert the reworded pages. I thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Karl Neal
Librarian and Executive Secretary

FN:vg

LI 003 989

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A R K A N S A S

A LONG RANGE PROGRAM
for
LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN ARKANSAS
1972 - 1977

LI 003 989

A LONG RANGE PROGRAM

for

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN ARKANSAS, 1972 - 1977

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PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM

The purpose of the Arkansas Library Commission in presenting this Long Range Program for Library Development, 1972-1977, is not only to meet the requirements of the Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 91-600, 1970, but also to make known the library needs of the state and to show how funds under this Act may contribute to the meeting of these needs. The Program also aims to provide guidance to all citizens of Arkansas who are engaged, or may wish to be engaged, in developing, improving, and expanding library and information services; and to give direction to library governing bodies and librarians in planning and evaluating programs of library and information services.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE LONG RANGE PROGRAM

State wide planning is not a new activity in Arkansas. In 1916 Governor-elect Charles H. Brough, President of the Arkansas Library Association, in his address to the membership on December 8, 1916, urged the creation of an Arkansas Library Commission to provide library service to all the people. Every step that has been taken to achieve this goal has contributed to the development of the Commission's goals and objectives of the 1970's. The brief chronology that follows barely high lights Statewide organization and agency sponsorship, legislative action, and major planning activities:

1911 Arkansas Library Association organized.

1916 State Library Commission recommended by the Honorable Charles H. Brough, Governor-elect of Arkansas while he was serving as president of the Arkansas Library Association.

1922 Southwestern Library Association (SWLA) organized at annual meeting of Texas Library Association, Austin, Texas, to promote cooperation among the states of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

1923 The Free Library Service Bureau created in State Department of Education to serve the schools of Arkansas.

1927 Enactment of a County Library Law, Act 244, Acts of Arkansas 1927.

1931 Enactment of Public Library Law, Act 177, Acts of Arkansas 1931.

1933 Free Library Service Bureau, a victim of the depression, was eliminated.

1933 American Library Association Survey revealed lack of library service in Arkansas.

1933 American Legion Auxiliary meeting in Detroit heard a report that Arkansas was the most bookless state in the United States. Mrs. D. D. Terry, Trustee, Little Rock Public Library and Auxiliary members from Arkansas, came home determined to secure state library service.

1933 Congressman and Mrs. D. D. Terry secured Emergency Relief Administration and Works Progress Administration funds for library projects throughout the state.

1933 American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Arkansas, with cooperation of Arkansas Congress of Parents and Teachers, Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, Arkansas Association of University Women, State Department of Education and other agencies secured legislation to establish a State Library Commission.

1935 Arkansas State Planning Board endorsed the request and recommended creation of Arkansas Library Commission.

1935 Act 139, Acts of Arkansas, created Arkansas Library Commission.

1937 Arkansas Legislature appropriated $50,000 for each year of the biennium of 1935-37 for aid to county libraries, to be administered by the Arkansas Library Commission, for establishment and continuation of public library service. Gradual increase to $427,000 per year in the appropriation for the biennium of 1971-73.

1940 Amendment 31 permits a city one mill tax for library support.

1942 First multi-county library (Franklin and Johnson) established in Clarksville.

1944 Second multi-county library (Boone, Carroll, Marion, Newton) established, Harrison.

1945 The Arkansas State Planning Board, in cooperation with the Arkansas Library Commission, made a study of Arkansas' library needs and published A Program For The Development of Library Service in Arkansas. The first section of the Program was concerned with the existing conditions of library services in the state. The second section reported the direct services to schools, libraries, and individuals from the Commission, and the plans to increase that service. The third section consisted of plans for the development and establishment of county and regional libraries. The fourth section stated additional services which the Commission could render if provided with quarters on the State Capitol Grounds and the opportunity to give reference and research services to state agencies.

1946 Admendment 38 permits a one mill tax for county library support.

1948 Twenty-six counties approve county library tax.

1950-68 Forty-three counties approve county library tax for total of 69 of the seventy-five counties.

1953 First chartered bus workshop to visit libraries in the state.

1954 Mrs. Merlin M. Moore, Chairman, Arkansas Library Commission, cited by ALA in Minneapolis as outstanding trustee.

1954 Centralized processing established at the Arkansas Library Commission for public libraries of the state.

1955 Library Community Survey Manual produced by librarians at the Workshop in Conway. Miss Ruth Warncke, Consultant for ALA Library Community Survey Project directed the Workshop.

1956 The Library Services Act provided first federal aid for public library development.

1957 Arkansas submits first State Plan under LSA.

1958 A. F. Kuhlman directs evaluation of Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges (seven private colleges).

1961 Act 24 created Commission on Coordination of Higher Educational Finance for state supported institutions of higher learning.

1963 Robert B. Downs surveys Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges.

1964 Library Services and Construction Act adds library construction and urban population.

1964 Gretchen K. Schenk, nationally known consultant, studied the Arkansas Library Commission and public libraries in the state. Her Survey strongly recommended a state library building on the State Capitol Grounds to give service to state government and state agencies; modernization of library laws to change the name of the Arkansas Library Commission to Arkansas State Library; to codify the public library laws; to provide certification for public librarians; to increase present one mill tax to at least five mills; addition of staff to provide consultant service to rural and urban areas; to inmates of state institutions; to the blind and physically handicapped; addition of library materials including non-print and audio visual materials; compilation of union lists printed out by computer and distributed to local libraries; modern methods of communication.

In praise of the Arkansas Library Commission Mrs. Schenk said, "In its very brief history of library development Arkansas has applied the new concept of the 'cooperative approach' most judiciously and successfully. The state had and still has peculiarly difficult development problems in practically all areas including library service. Yet, simply by proving the value of cooperation, library leaders have succeeded in laying the foundation of a type of library government and organization which may well be the envy of many wealthier and more densely populated states. This cooperation which residents of Arkansas often take for granted in their libraries has hardly been thought of in some other parts of the country, much less experienced in many cities, towns, and rural areas."[1]

1966 Library Services and Construction Act amended to add
Title III ..... Interlibrary Cooperation
Title IVA ..... Library Service to State Institutions
Title IVB ..... Library Service to Physically Handicapped

1966 Revised State Plan submitted.

1968 Comprehensive Study of Higher Education in Arkansas.[2]

1970 Library Services and Construction Act amended by PL 91-600, 1970, requiring submission of Long Range Program by 1972.

1971 Act 38, Reorganization of State Government. Under the provisions of this Act, the Arkansas Library Commission, an independent agency since 1937, became a Division of the Department of Education. An Organization Chart follows.

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[1]Gretchen Knief Schenk, Survey of The Arkansas Library Commission and The Public Libraries of Arkansas, pp. 8-17.

[2]Commission on Coordination of Higher Educational Finance. Comprehensive Study of Higher Education in Arkansas, Little Rock, 1968.

1971-1972

ORGANIZATION CHART

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Library Services Division
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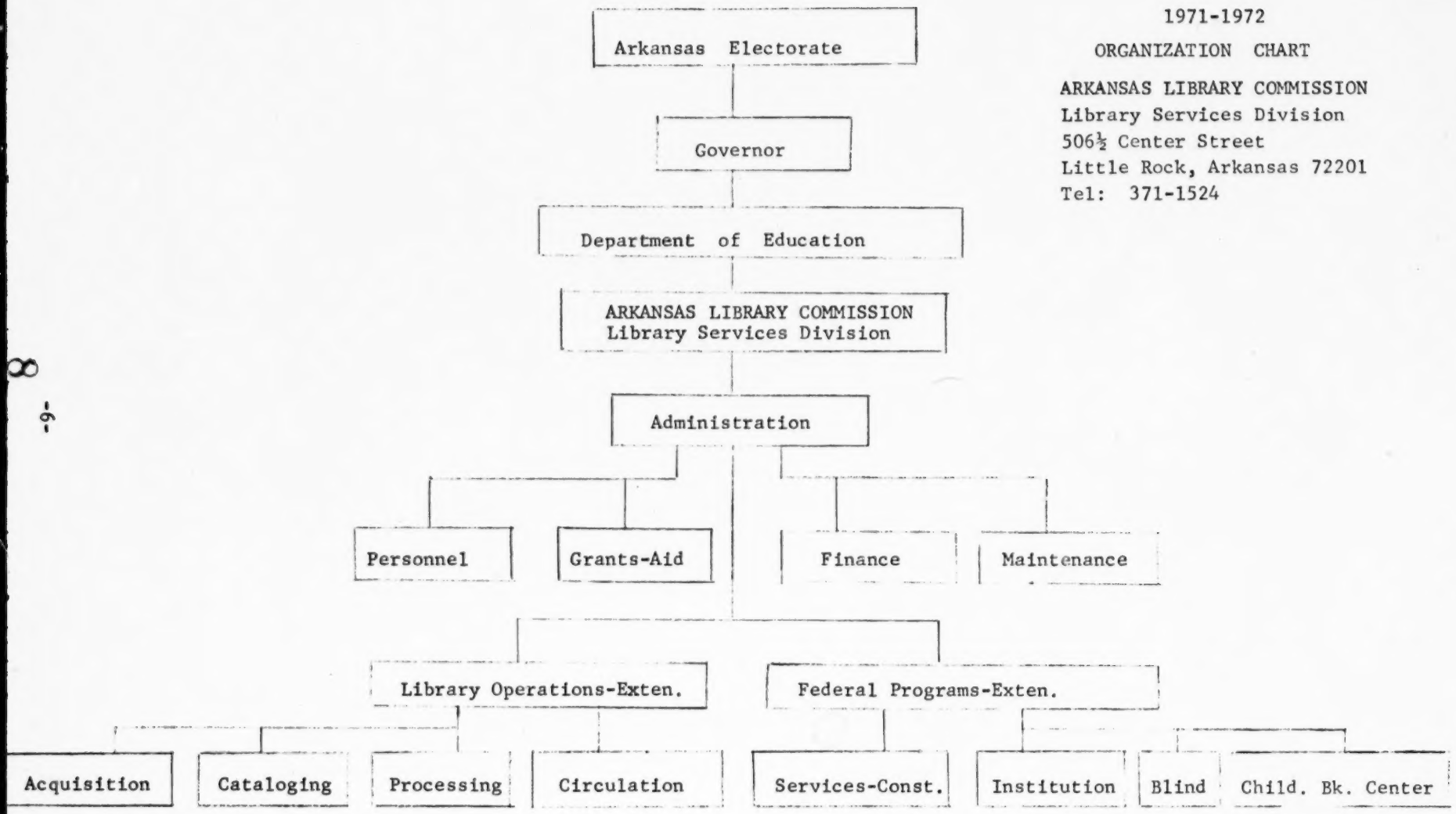


ARKANSAS AND ITS LIBRARY COMMISSION AND STAFF

The State

The state of Arkansas is bounded on the north by Missouri; on the east, generally, by the Mississippi River; on the south by Louisiana and Texas; on the west by Oklahoma. The shifting eastern boundary follows the center of the main channel of the Mississippi River. The area of the state is approximately 53,104 square miles. The 1970 census records 1,923,295 population. So far as is known, Arkansas originally was inhabited by the Quapaw, Osage and Caddo Indians. However, few (2014) Indians reside here now. The population is approximately 81% white, 18% Negro and less than 1% other races. Eastern and southern Arkansas are largely agricultural with a high percentage of the Negro race, more than 50% in some counties. Central Arkansas is the hub of the state with one third of the population living in a radius of 50 miles and having a Negro population of 20-25%. North and western Arkansas is improving industrially along the Arkansas River and has an increasing population of retired people in the northwestern area with few if any Negro population in a number of counties.

In preparing the Long Range Program for Library Development in Arkansas the state's geography and history, and peculiarly difficult problems of low educational attainment and low per capita income were considered. Even now in 1972, the average per capita income is only $2791 compared with the U. S. per capita of $3921, a difference of $1130. The 1960 census showed a population of 613,799 (34.1%) with less than a high school education and more than half of these (369,000) with elementary school education only. 1970 census indicates that 147,465 or 7.7% are recipients of public assistance. Other statistics indicate a higher than average percent of the working poor.

The Arkansas Library Commission

While the state has many people who are needing help in all areas of living, Arkansas has many leaders who have given, and are giving, unselfish support to improving the quality of life of all the people.

Enactment of a county library law in 1927 and the establishment of 117 public libraries with WPA funds during the depression days gave impetus to legislative action in 1935 creating the Arkansas Library Commission (Act 139) and in securing an appropriation for state aid to county public libraries (1937-). Success was due to strong support of Arkansas Library Association, American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Arkansas, Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs, Arkansas Congress of Parents and Teachers, Arkansas Association of University Women, State Department of Education.

Wide spread involvement of people all over Arkansas under the leadership of the Arkansas Library Commission and the Arkansas Library Association secured the enactment of two constitutional amendments permitting the levying of a one mill tax on real and personal property for maintenance of city, county, and multi-county public libraries. In view of the fact that only 59 amendments have been added to Arkansas' constitution of 1874, this is a formidable accomplishment. The Commission recognized the weakness of the

one mill limit but this legislation was the best that could be done to secure a continuing support for public libraries. 69 of Arkansas' 75 counties now have the one mill county wide library tax. In each of the four of the six counties lacking the county wide tax there is a city of 5,000 or more which has the city library tax. Only 7% of the population live in areas not paying the one mill tax for city or county library support.

The members of the Arkansas Library Commission and the local library boards have been untiring in their efforts to secure legislative support at state and national levels. Mrs. Merlin M. Moore, dynamic chairman of the Arkansas Library Commission, was a leader in the development of the first county library in the state following enactment of the county library law in 1927. As a member of the Arkansas Library Commission since 1941 and chairman since 1950 she has inspired many people in many organizations to give of their time and talent to library development. Presently a member of President Nixon's National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, she has served as president of the American Library Trustee Association and as a member of President Johnson's National Advisory Council on Libraries. All members of the Commission have been outstanding leaders in civic and educational programs at local and state levels and several have participated in regional and national programs.

The Arkansas Library Commission, of eight members appointed by the Governor, determines the policies for the administration of state and federal funds appropriated to this agency. Legal county and city boards determine the policies at the local level but local policies must be in harmony with Commission policies for the library to receive state and/or federal funds. The librarian and executive secretary has the responsibility and the authority to implement the state policies and to work with local boards and librarians in making the best use of all funds available - local, state and federal. Funds may be withheld for failure to observe Commission rules and regulations.

The Staff

The Commission has a staff of forty five employees. Eight are professional librarians with experience in special fields. Each is responsible for several areas of service. Through their knowledge and strength new programs and techniques have been introduced, workshops and institutes sponsored, state wide book fairs conducted, inter-agency cooperation fostered, and young people recruited for the profession (many of them now serving in other states.) The greatest asset of the public library program is the small corps of professional librarians giving leadership to the entire state. Roster in Appendix, pp. 54-55.

State Advisory Council

Many people have been involved in the decisions leading to the writing of the Long Range Program building on the accomplishments of sixty years of gradual progress in library development. Organized in 1911 the Arkansas Library Association had and still has as a goal a strong state library program. The library program in Arkansas has been built on public interest and good will.

In 1967 Advisory Councils were appointed and worked to make plans for Interlibrary Cooperation, Library Service to State Institutions, and Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped under the Library Services and Construction Act as amended, 1966, to add Titles III, IVA, IVB.

In 1971 prior to the appointment of the present State Advisory Council on Libraries, advisory councils were appointed at the local level to advise local librarians on their five year goals. Copies of these goals are on file at the Arkansas Library Commission.

The State Advisory Council on Libraries appointed in 1971 is broadly representative of all types of libraries and library users in the state. The Council met in June 1971, and in February and March 1972, under the leadership of Mrs. Katharine Keathley, chairman. Committees were appointed to study proposed programs. Copies of their recommendations are on file at the Arkansas Library Commission.

The final program has been prepared based on the recommendations of the State Advisory Council, the Arkansas Library Commission and staff, the librarians of the state, and in consultation with Miss S. Janice Kee, Regional Program Officer, HEW Region VI, Dallas. The State Advisory Council on Libraries will continue to meet to advise on programs and to assist with evaluation. On the site evaluation of local library projects will be made.

The Arkansas Library Commission will publish the Long Range Program for Library Development in Arkansas, 1972-1977, and will distribute it to the one thousand members of the Arkansas Library Association, the members of the Arkansas General Assembly, the state newspapers, the National Congressmen from Arkansas, other state libraries, accredited library schools, Ohio State University and to ERIC and to others on request.

Authority

Act 139, 1935, as amended, Act 464, 1971, governing the Arkansas Library Commission provides ample authority for activities in the following areas of library development:

Establishing public libraries

Extending and improving library services of local institutions for the general public in rural and urban areas; and for special clientele; the institutionalized, the physically handicapped and the blind.

Strengthening the state agency to serve the individual citizen, government agencies and local organizations.

Fostering interlibrary, interagency, and interstate cooperation to secure efficient and effective library services for the citizens.

ARKANSAS STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ...	Mrs. Katharine Keathley, Ark. River Valley, Dardanelle[1] Mrs. Alice Gray, Little Rock Miss Mary Sue Shepherd, Pulaski-Perry, L. R. Mrs. Maurice Smith, Jr., Cross County, Wynne Mrs. George Dorsett, Pine Bluff
SCHOOL LIBRARIES ...	Miss Anita Knowles, New Edinburgh High School Mrs. Mary Gale Ownbey, Fayetteville Junior High School[2]
ACADEMIC LIBRARIES.. Universities State Colleges Private "	J.W. Hansard, Arkansas State University, Jonesboro Richard Reid, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville J. K. Moore, State College of Arkansas, Conway Mrs. Lucile Murphy, College of the Ozarks, Clarksville Miss Frances Nix, Hendrix College, Conway
SPECIAL LIBRARIES	Miss Rose Hogan, Director, Medical Center Lib., U-A, L.R. Miss Camilla Sharp, U. of A. Technology Campus Lib., L.R.
INSTITUTIONAL	Terrell Don Hutto, Director, Dept. of Corrections Roy G. Parks, Supt., Arkansas School for the Deaf Mrs. Mary E. Schilling, Arkansas Children's Colony, Conway J. M. Woolly, Supt. Arkansas School for the Blind
LIBRARY FOR THE HANDICAPPED & BLIND	L. H. Autry, Jr., Director, State Rehab. Service for Blind Roy Kumpe, Exec. Director, Arkansas Enterprises for Blind Bill Renfro, Director, United Cerebral Palsy, L. R.
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS	Luther H. Black, Supvr. Adult Basic Education Dr. M. Olin Cook, Director, Dept. of Higher Education Mrs. Anne Jackson, Coordinator, ESEA II, L. R. Mrs. Sara Murphy, Coordinator, ESEA III, L. R. Dr. B. G. Williams, Assoc. Director, Dept. of Education, L.R. Earl Willis, Assoc. Director, Plan. & Evaluation, D-Education
LIBRARY USERS	Mrs. Joseph Brown, L. R. Mrs. Dale Bumpers, Charleston and L. R. R. A. Cox, Harrison Dick Freeling, Blind, L. R. Robert Harvey, Senator 17th District, Swifton J. P. Rouby, Metroplan, L. R. Mrs. Lou Ethel Ware, L. R. Mrs. E. Boone Watson, Director, Head Start, Jonesboro Elton Toney, Director - Operations ARVAC Inc., Dardanelle Dr. Barton Westerlund, U. of A. Industrial Research, L. R. Henry Wilkins III, Pine Bluff

[1]Chairman

[2]President, Arkansas Library Association

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT - PROGRESS TO DATE AND NEEDS

Since the Arkansas Library Commission's primary authority is for public library development this Five Year Program which is required under the Library Services and Construction Act, PL 91-600 amended 1970, will emphasize the areas of responsibility of the Commission, the public library needs and goals, objectives and activities to meet these needs. The Commission, however, does have authority under state law, and a mandate under LSCA III, for Interlibrary Cooperation. It is recognized in Arkansas that all types of libraries must work together to achieve strength of library services for all the citizens, and advancements in any one type of library service strengthens all library services.

In this section of the Program the areas of concern in which the Arkansas Library Commission can and should be working are discussed in terms of present conditions and needs. These concerns, broadly grouped, are as follows:

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

- Establishing Public Libraries
- Extending and Improving Public Library Service
  - Continuing Education
  - Processing Center
  - Staff
  - Adult Book Selection Center
  - Equipment
  - Buildings
  - Metropolitan Libraries
- Strengthening the State Agency
  - Centralization
  - Laws
  - Government Depository
  - Fiscal Support
  - Acquisitions
  - Cataloging
  - Reference
- Fostering Interlibrary Cooperation
- Library Services to Special Clientele
  - The Disadvantaged
  - State Institutions
  - Physically Handicapped including the Blind

With the special aid of the Department of Education, the Department of Higher Education, the Divisions of the Arkansas Library Association, the Arkansas Library Commission has been able to present present conditions and needs of other types of libraries as follows:

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

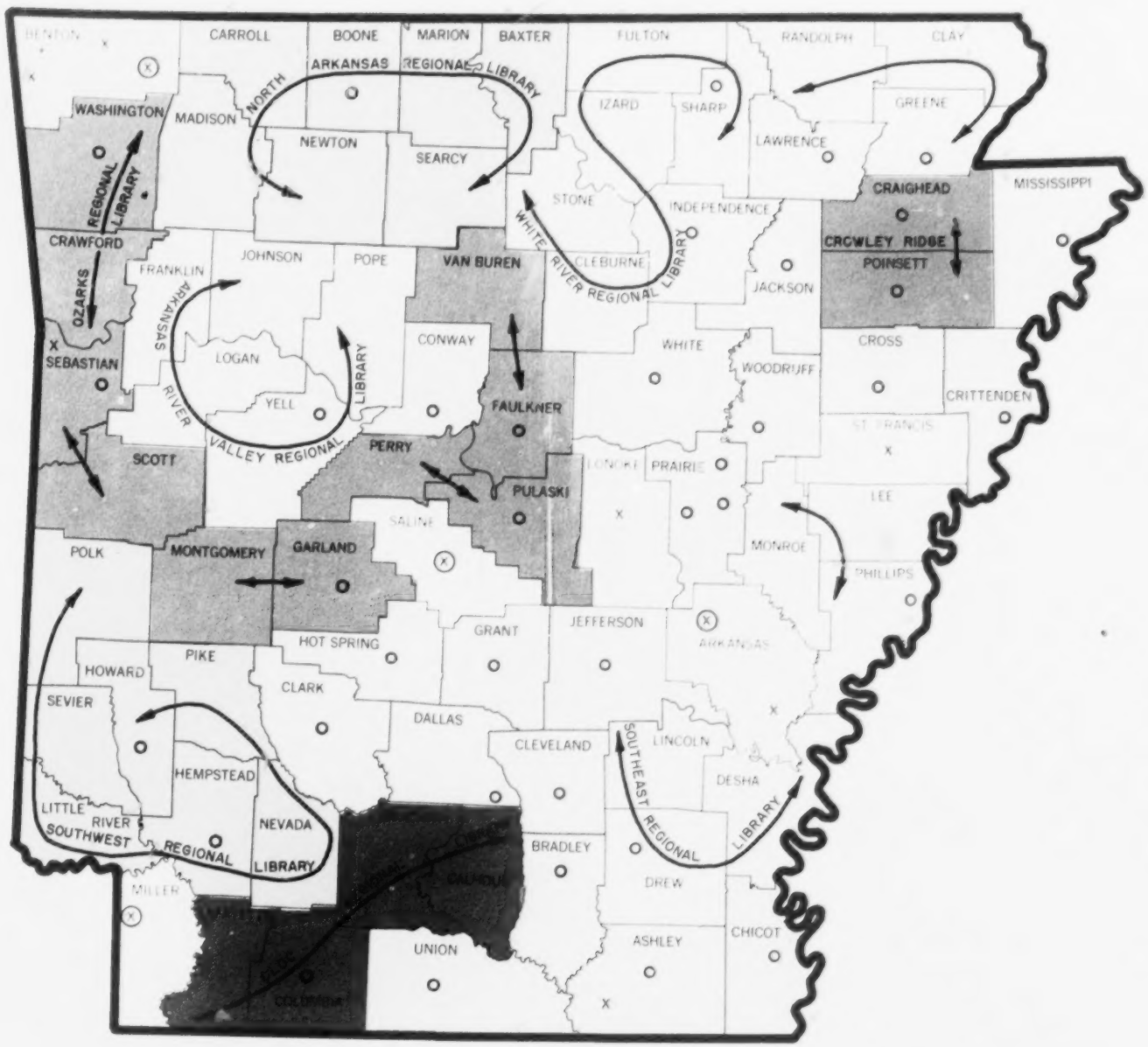
ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Overall state wide needs are also identified in this section.

ARKANSAS LIBRARY COMMISSION

506 CENTER STREET LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201 TEL. 371-1529



PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ARKANSAS

March 1, 1972

1 County Library

2 County Regional Library

3 County

4 County

5 County

6 County

7 County

o Headquarters

(x) City-Public Libraries having city 1 mill library tax in counties lacking county library tax.

x City-Public Libraries in counties lacking 1 mill library tax.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

1. Establishing Public Libraries

Since 1935 when the Arkansas Library Commission was established library leaders have tried to secure adequate financial support for the public library program. First success came in 1937 when the Arkansas Legislature made an appropriation of $50,000 per year, 1937-1939, for state aid grants to public libraries. In 1940 Amendment #30 gave cities permission to levy a one mill library tax. Attempted in 1944, it was not until 1946, Amendment #38 permitting a one mill tax for county library support was approved by the voters. The inadequacy of the one mill tax was recognized at the time but securing even this small amount took great effort.

Arkansas has been successful in the establishment of multi-county libraries. The first regional library composed of two counties was established in 1942 to be followed by thirteen others now serving fifty counties. Nineteen counties having the one mill library tax and receiving minimum state aid are operating as single county units. Four city libraries in counties lacking the county library tax are supported by city library tax. Two counties have no tax supported public libraries. See Appendix for state aid rules; and, chart showing comparison 1967-1971 public library expenditures, pp. 56-57.

In the administration of state grants to county and regional libraries the cooperative approach has been encouraged by demonstration and incentive grants to counties who would work together. Today Arkansas has established

Regions serving	.....Counties
2	7
1	6
1	5
1	4
3	3
6	2
14	50

Prior to the establishment of the Arkansas Library Commission and the administration of state aid to county libraries there were only two county public libraries in the state. Very few public libraries had been established prior to those established with WPA funds during the depression days. Four Carnegie Libraries were built in the first decade of the 1900's - Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Little Rock and Morrilton. Two of these buildings are still used as libraries.

2. Extending and Improving Public Library Service

In a program of extending and improving public library service the Arkansas Library Commission has administered state aid for library services; federal aid for services and construction; has given advisory service by WATS, correspondence, visits; conducted workshops, institutes, and other in-service training; provided scholarship aid - centralized purchasing and processing - adult and juvenile book selection centers.

Since 1967, library service has been extended to state institutions, the physically handicapped including the blind, and the disadvantaged. The following discussion of how the Arkansas Library Commission is working toward adequacy in public library development and how much progress has been made is organized in terms of the state library agency's broad areas of concern.

In the beginning state aid was spent for books only. Orders were sent to the Arkansas Library Commission for approval because of the fact that many of the libraries were small and had no professional librarian. When the mill tax was secured beginning in 1948, state aid rules and regulations were changed to permit state aid to be spent for salaries, equipment, and books.

Federal aid has been granted to multi-county libraries for the extension and improvement of staff, library materials, and equipment. All books purchased with federal funds are purchased centrally, and processed at the Arkansas Library Commission with catalog cards ready to be filed and books ready for circulation. Book selection is done by the local librarians. Multiple order forms are used to send the orders to the Arkansas Library Commission for placing with the jobber or publisher. Adult and Juvenile Book Selection Centers have been established to enable the librarians to have access to new books for examination prior to purchase.

In 1971 public library expenditures from state and local funds totaled $2,385,716 to serve 1,923,295 people. Federal funds LSCA I, $316,319 brought the total to $2,702,035 or approximately $1.50 per capita. Several years ago the American Library Association recommendation was $6.00 per capita.

Total number of volumes in the public libraries of the state 1,707,159 books, less than one book per person for the state's population 1,923,295 in 1971. New books added that same year from all sources were 167,203 or less than 1/10 of a book per person. At this rate it would take ten years to add one new book per person.

A. Continuing Education

From its beginning the Arkansas Library Commission has required and provided in-service training for librarians and trustees. Scholarship aid has been granted to staff members attending graduate library schools. Thirty librarians have received aid. Nineteen are still serving in libraries of the state.

Attendance at out-of-state workshops, institutes, and conferences has been encouraged with time and expenses allowed. Tours by chartered bus to visit libraries in the state and to attend regional and national library meetings were initiated by the Arkansas Library Commission in 1953 but are sponsored by the Arkansas Library Association. Tours are planned for 1972 ALA and SWLA conferences.

In-service training with the state has been provided annually for librarians and trustees. Consultants have come from the American Library Association and from other agencies to assist the Arkansas Library Commission for workshops held on college campuses.

In recent years emphasis has been on in-service training for personnel in small public libraries. As larger multi-county libraries are established with professional librarians as administrators, the Arkansas Library Commission requires that head librarians conduct in-service training for staff and branch librarians.

In 1970 and again in 1971, a series of workshops for librarians was held in convenient locations through-out the state for a study of reference books and paperbacks and their use in small public libraries. August 1-6, 1972, an institute for public librarians was held at U. of A., Fayetteville. The goal was to present information about libraries, national, regional, and state; college, school, special; community relations; bibliographic aids; library materials; visits to libraries in the area; group discussions; time to talk with other librarians. The 1970-72 workshops and institutes were directed by Mrs. Carol Wright, Librarian, Ozarks Regional Library, Fayetteville.

April 24-28, 1972, three workshops for trustees and two meetings with area groups were planned by Alan G. Patteson, Jr., Chairman Arkansas Library Association Trustee Division. Mrs. Alice Ihrig, immediate past president, American Library Trustee Association, served as consultant and presented a program based on a study of the ALTA Kit - Project Every Library Board.

Three workshops for librarians outlining new approaches to service for the disadvantaged were held FY 1972. Miss Pauline Winnick, Coordinator of Public Library Services, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C., served as Consultant at the third workshop. Nine agencies serving the disadvantaged participated in the program.

The Arkansas Library Commission has sponsored state workshop on public and school library cooperation. Staff members have participated in workshops sponsored by the School Libraries Division of the Arkansas Library Association.

B. Processing Center, 1954-

The goal of establishing a processing center was achieved in 1953-54. Members of the staff of the Arkansas Library Commission visited several states where processing centers were in operation. The Arkansas Library Commission purchased addressograph equipment with state funds - a graphotype, an addressograph, and an eletric typewriter. In the first year 4,270 sets of catalog cards and 5,113 sets of book pockets and book cards were supplied.

When LSCA I funds became available the processing center began purchasing and processing books for public libraries. An initial pilot project of three libraries was begun with a total of 3,065 books processed the first month. At the end of the fiscal year, July 1, 1957-June 30, 1958, a total of 28,612 books had been processed, 6,531 sets of catalog cards and 4,655 book pockets and book cards were printed.

Since the beginning of the center various projects have been included in our processing program. In 1962 subscription to the American Lending Library Service was purchased. A duplicate copy of the Arkansas Shelf List of all Arkansas books and materials added to the Commission collection was furnished to other libraries-this service is still continuing. Donations of books to various state institutions were mailed to us for processing. A quarterly list of non-fiction titles added to the Commission collection (10-20 pages in length) is compiled, duplicated and mailed to approximately 500 librarians and patrons.

With LSCA IVA funds in 1968, we began purchasing and processing new books for three institutions. This number has now increased to fifteen institutions. In 1967 a compilation of Arkansas shelf list of the holdings of Arkansas books and materials of the public libraries of Arkansas was printed and mailed to all public, college and university libraries in the state. With regular access to a computer the Arkansas list could be brought up-to-date periodically. As counties combined to form regional libraries books were reworked and transferred. Branch library collections were processed. The processing of visual aid materials was begun in 1968. At various times assistance has been given to other State Departments in the cataloging and processing of their book collections. When the Library for the Blind and Handicapped was established in 1969 the processing department prepared their large-print books.

As needs arose new equipment was purchased, and personnel was added to our staff. When LSCA I funds became available a "recruitment for librarians" program was begun. College students interested in becoming librarians were employed during summer months. In cooperation with the Business Education Department of a local high school seniors are employed on a half-time basis to assist with clerical duties in the Processing Department.

In an endeavor to assist the libraries of our state much has been accomplished with the available funds and space in the processing of books and materials, enabling the librarians to use their time and energy in the extension and improvement of library service. Since 1957 a total of 712,773 items have been processed with state and federal funds for public libraries. In addition 118,223 books have been processed for the Arkansas Library Commission.

In setting goals for the future of the Processing Department we are at a "stand-still" until we can obtain more space and more funds. SPACE is our primary need for growth - and this is the task ahead. As space and money become available additional equipment and personnel can be added to this department enabling us to give speedier service and to be more efficient in our area. One of our newest machines could have been used several years ago, by the addition of another machine using the MARC II tapes, had we been able to expand. Since we did not have the space, we subscribed to the Library of Congress proof cards using these as an aid to our cataloging service. We are testing the SLICE/MARC-O as to the feasibility of this system until more space can be acquired. Now we are looking ahead to the CIP as a source of faster cataloging.

C. Staff

Arkansas has knowledgeable librarians who are aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the library program. Through endless frustrations morale has remained high. The library service is good as far as it can be stretched. Even with progress made in public libraries Arkansas is sub-standard in personnel, resources, and services. Of 414 staff members serving in public libraries in 1972 only twenty-five have the fifth year degree with a major in Library Science, 49 have the four year college degree with a minor in Library Science, 186 have less than a college degree, 154 are high school graduates or less. Salaries are low although in recent years salaries have been increased. There are only two male administrators with Master's degrees in public libraries of the state indicating that salaries for administrative positions are too low, and that the public library has been a woman's domain. To meet the modest requirement of 1 library employee: 2500 population Arkansas would need an additional 300 well qualified library personnel.

D. Adult Book Selection Center

In an effort to improve the quality of library materials being purchased by local libraries the Arkansas Library Commission in cooperation with the public libraries in Pulaski County, established an Adult Book Selection Center at the Little Rock Public Library in 1968. New books from forty-four publishers are available for librarians and any interested individuals to examine, read and evaluate. Librarians are invited to meet once a month at the Center for an examination and discussion of new books.

A shelf list of books processed with local, state, and federal funds since 1957 is available at the Arkansas Library Commission and is used by the professional staff in providing materials on interlibrary loan. A computerized list would be helpful.

E. Equipment

Before the passage of Amendment #38, 1946, permitting a county wide library tax, three bookmobiles were in operation in Arkansas.

Jefferson, Pulaski and Sebastian had secured funds from personal contributions and from the county general fund for the purchase of bookmobiles. After the passage of the one mill library tax, Clark, Columbia, Conway, Craighead and White secured bookmobiles. With the coming of federal funds in 1957, bookmobiles were purchased for use in multi-county library programs. Eleven federally purchased bookmobiles are operating in multi-county libraries. There are 137 branch libraries.

Other equipment including shelving, desks, chairs and typewriters have been added in multi-county libraries purchased with federal funds.

F. Buildings

Since 1965 Arkansas has built, with matching Title II funds, 18 new public library buildings, 13 additions to public libraries, renovated and remodeled 2 post office buildings, 2 churches, and 2 store front buildings for libraries. Library services have been vastly improved in these 38 libraries by adding a total of 283,585 sq. ft. of space, thus making the physical facilities much more adequate. For the last two years Title II funds have been so small that only one library could be built each year.

G. Metropolitan Libraries

The Little Rock Public Library, the largest in the state and one of the oldest, has assisted the Arkansas Library Commission in answering reference questions and in lending materials for state wide use since 1937. The librarians and trustees of the Little Rock Public Library were leaders in the movement to establish state and county library service in Arkansas and continue to promote the state library program.

Through the desire of the Little Rock Public Library to secure library service for rural as well as urban residents, the Pulaski County Library has had quarters in the Little Rock Public Library since its establishment.

Miss Vera Snook, librarian, Little Rock Public Library, served as a member of the first Arkansas Library Commission and defended and maintained the section in the Act creating the Arkansas Library Commission which requires that the head librarian shall be a professional librarian.

Mrs. D. D. Terry, trustee, and her husband Congressman Terry, were personal providers of rural library service before the enactment of Act 139, 1935, creating the Arkansas Library Commission.

Since 1966 the Little Rock Public Library has participated in funds from LSCA I and since 1968 in LSCA III. Cooperative practice in book selection is of benefit to both libraries. Meeting room facilities are shared with Arkansas Library Commission. The Adult

Book Selection Center is there and available to anyone in the state. A bookmobile program for disadvantaged children in the Little Rock and Pulaski County area was directed from the Children's Book Selection Center in 1969 and 1970. In 1971 a large bookmobile was purchased with LSCA I funds for Little Rock Public Library and a second bookmobile was assigned to Pulaski-Perry Regional Library for programs to reach the geographically, economically and/or educationally and otherwise disadvantaged.

Arkansas has only three cities with population of more than 60,000 and only one county with a population of more than 100,000. Little Rock 132,483 and North Little Rock 60,040 are in Pulaski County, 287,189, located in central Arkansas; Fort Smith, 62,802, in Sebastian County, 79,237. Fort Smith and North Little Rock have chosen to operate independently and do not participate in state and federal aid except indirectly in LSCA I. North Little Rock has shared in LSCA II. Housed in Carnegie Buildings for many years, Little Rock and Fort Smith have new buildings constructed since 1962.

OVERALL STATE-WIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY NEED

A great hindrance in all libraries attempting to serve adults who wish to continue their education is the low visibility of the wide range of services which the public library can provide. Library personnel will need to be informed of the various projects which may affect them and they will have to be provided with expertise to raise the visibility of library programs. Librarians need to learn of their responsibility to inform educators and leaders in all types of agencies as to the significant role which the library can play in extending educational opportunity to adults. Programs at the library and on TV should be developed to assist adults in learning to use the bibliographies, the reference materials, the card catalog to acquire the skills necessary to enjoy using library materials for continuing education.

Specific Public Library Needs

1. Passage of mill tax in two counties and rural areas of four counties - date 1972 General Election. Goal 75 counties by 1977.
2. Increased state and federal aid to encourage all counties to participate in multi-county systems - 19 now operate single county units. Goal 75 counties in 14 or less multi-county systems by 1977.
3. Staff
    a. Staff at administrative and supporting levels with qualifications to reach the disadvantaged and to teach volunteers.
    b. Continuing education
    c. Classification and pay plan
    d. Certification of librarians
    e. Policies relating to employment including salaries, fringe benefits
4. Library Resources
    a. Funds for audio-visual materials to supplement printed materials.

b. Wider variety of library resources - multi media.

c. Increased use of Adult Book Selection Center.

d. Computerized book lists and catalogs.

e. Publicity at the local level to attract patrons to use available materials.

5. Equipment

Inventory of needed equipment

Evaluation of bookmobile service and other types of delivery.

Computer Service

6. Buildings

Additional funds for the construction of 14 libraries on the waiting list for LSCA II funds.

Inventory of construction needs to determine future needs

7. Publicity

3. Strengthening The State Agency

Under the provisions of Act 38, 1971, Reorganization of State Government, the Arkansas Library Commission, an independent agency since 1937, became a division of the Department of Education, one of 13 departments under which 67 agencies have been regrouped. The Arkansas Library Commission retained its name, its board and its policy making powers. The Board of Education has the final authority to determine the budget.

At the Arkansas Library Commission it has been the belief of the Commission and the staff that trustees and librarians should participate in the continuing growth of the state. The state library deserves a place of importance in the educational, cultural and governmental program of the state. Local libraries deserve this same place in local communities.

In August 1955 the Arkansas Library Commission sponsored a Library-Community Project Workshop for librarians on the campus of Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway (now State College of Arkansas). Miss Ruth Warncke newly appointed director of American Library Association Library Community Project, conducted the workshop as a pilot for future workshops of the Project.[3] Under her direction the librarians compiled a manual for surveying the total community at the local level - Library Community Survey Manual for Public Libraries in Arkansas published by the Arkansas Library Commission, 1955. This manual has been used by public librarians throughout the state. Librarians continue to be leaders in assessing the needs of the state.

The Arkansas Library Commission has given leadership in the administration of state and federal aid and in the coordination of library services. With its system of libraries it is the only state agency giving library service to people of all ages throughout the state including

[3]Ruth Warncke, "Library Community Project", ALA Bulletin, 49:171, April 1955. "The Library-Community Project" ALA Bulletin, 49:556-58, November, 1955.

the pre-school child, blind, physically handicapped, those in state institutions, individuals without library service, other libraries, state agencies, and organizations. The agency has 22 state and 22 federal employees at headquarters, housed in three locations in one downtown block at 506½ Center Street, 305 W. Capitol, 309-11 W. Capitol Streets. Service is hampered by crowded and inconvenient quarters with no passenger elevator service and no interior stairway connection the upstairs headquarters with the two downstairs service areas. For every staff member now employed there is need for an additional one to tackle the tasks already accumulated and waiting to be done.

Heroic effort was made by Arkansas trustees, librarians, and friends of the library at the 1967 session of the Legislature and at the polls in 1970 to secure funds for the construction of a sorely needed state library building but with no success. Maximum coordination of all library services could be accomplished by a strong state library agency in adequate quarters on the State Capitol Grounds.

A. Centralization

"In the general plan for reorganization and centralization of state functions the trend is toward one strong agency. In line with this trend, the Arkansas Library Commission suggests a plan for the centralization of library services among the state agencies.

1. With quarters near other state agencies on the Capitol Grounds, the Arkansas Library Commission could be charged with reference services for all state departments.

   Qualified personnel would be needed for all aspects of this service.

2. A Union List of all library materials owned by the various departments should be compiled. This list would be in the reference division of the Arkansas Library Commission though the collections could still be housed in the various departments.

3. Reference service should be available to legislators at all times especially during sessions of the legislature." A Program For the Development of Library Service in Arkansas

These recommendations made and published by the Arkansas Library Commission in 1945 have not yet been accomplished and remain as goals for 1970's.

B. Law

Arkansas' library laws are simple and clear but need to be updated to reflect the Commission's enlarged responsibilities: to change the name of the Arkansas Library Commission to the Arkansas State Library; to consolidate the city and county library laws into a single public library code; to raise the ceiling of the local library tax from one to five mills; to provide certification for librarians.

C. Government Depository

The Arkansas Library Commission is entitled to receive hundreds of government publications free of charge from the Superintendent

of Documents. Arkansas is losing thousands of dollars worth of valuable books, reports and other printed materials needed by our citizens because of lack of space to house the materials.

D. Fiscal Support

Although financial support for the agency has increased each biennium, the appropriation has not been sufficient to provide the professional personnel, the reference and research materials and the equipment needed for services which are expected of a state library. Consultant service is of good quality but eight professional librarians can not perform the statewide service which is needed. Specialists are needed in new and expanded programs.

E. Acquisitions

The Arkansas Library Commission's book collection began in 1937 with loans of books from the state libraries of Georgia and Ohio. The first loan was of 809 books from Georgia in the summer of that year. The borrowed books were used while Arkansas' first collection was being purchased and cataloged. The Little Rock Public Library loaned books for individual requests then as now.

In the same year state aid provided funds for local county library collections as soon as counties could meet the requirements of the Commission: a qualified librarian, suitable quarters, and continuing support from county funds. As state appropriation for county aid was appropriated each biennium the collections were augmented with 50% of the book budget juvenile due to great need in the schools.

Many children would never have had access to any books other than text books if the Arkansas Library Commission had not sent books by mail to them from 1937-65. Many would still lack library service if it were not for the county and regional libraries open in the summers, on Saturdays, and after school hours when school libraries are closed.

F. Cataloging

With the move of the Arkansas Library Commission from the Old State Capitol to 506½ Center Street in September, 1948 and the addition of a professional cataloger and an assistant in 1949, the cataloging department was established. The catalog was revised in alphabetical order. Change-over was made from dependence on H. W. Wilson cards to Library of Congress catalog information. Later a subscription to Library of Congress Author Catalog service (now National Union Catalog) was added. Now weekly proof cards are received from Library of Congress.

Through the years the cataloger has been much interested in collection building, weeding, and maintenance for the Commission's own library resources; and, in continuing education for adults.

Since the early 1950's the Cataloging Department has issued quarterly lists of recent additions of nonfiction materials acquired for the Commission collection. Arranged by wide topic break-

downs according to Dewey, the lists are useful for bibliographic information and classification; they are sent to some individuals and interested groups, as well as to all librarians in the state.

The Cataloging Department has done some little sampling of the type of aid the staff would like to extend to other departmental libraries in state government and other specialized libraries in the state. The staff has assisted State Budget Division, State Labor Department, and a State Police employee in setting up departmental collections. Recently the Department of Education and the State Planning Department have asked for advice on library problems.

G. Reference and Circulation

Mrs. Schenk recommended in her 1964 Survey, "All book shipments to schools from the Arkansas Library Commission should be eliminated as soon as possible and not later than September 1965. The Commission desperately needs to buy materials to begin giving service in depth in reference and information fields."

Following enactment of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, 1965, Mrs. Schenk's recommendation was accomplished. Juvenile and fiction collections were distributed to local libraries. The acquisition of materials has changed completely. Reference and nonfiction materials comprise the collection now. 21781 volumes were added in 1972 for a total book stock, 128,204, June 30, 1972. See Appendix pp. 63-64 for Book Selection Policy.

Now in the 1970's, no large loans are made. Material is requested by title or by specific subject, and the loan is for one month only. While the number of books loaned is less, the number of loans is greater. More time is often required to find a book which answers a particular question than was spent on making up a loan of 500 or more books. During the past year 2,100 books were borrowed on interlibrary loan.

This change in type of service was deliberate. Much publicity was given to the reference work and interlibrary loan service available from the Arkansas Library Commission. Scheduled WATS calls and encouragement from local librarians have brought in more questions from business and industry. WATS calls average annually 3,000. The WATS communication system has enabled the staff to: keep in touch with local librarians; assist in preventing as well as in solving problems; expedite reference service; foster people-to-people service. This service could be increased to include all departments if we had the staff to work throughout the day at the telephone.

STATE AGENCY NEEDS

Legislation at state level to:
Change the name of the Arkansas Library Commission to Arkansas State Library;

Finance construction of state library building;

Provide adequate funds for state library program;

Professional and supporting staff

Reference materials

Fast communication system

Computerized services

Continuing education

Combine city and county library laws into one public library code;

Raise the ceiling of one mill local library tax to five mills;

Provide for certification of public librarians.

Space and staff for Regional Depository of Government Documents.

Publicity

4. Fostering Interlibrary, Interagency, and Interstate Cooperation

Several cooperative projects on a state level have been initiated by the Arkansas Library Commission: - chartered bus trips to visit libraries in the state; to attend regional and national library association meetings; to sponsor with other organizations annual book fairs for children and young people; workshops in cooperation with divisions of the Arkansas Library Association; an author list of Arkansas materials held by public libraries; a list of periodicals held by the public libraries in the Little Rock area.

In 1967 a Children's Book Selection Center was established at 305 West Capitol, and an Adult Book Selection Center in cooperation with public libraries in the area at the Little Rock Public Library. The Children's Book Selection Center staff cooperates with other agency staffs in programs to serve the disadvantaged.

In 1972 a Union List of Periodicals was printed in cooperation with the public, college, university and special libraries of the state. Arkansas State University at Jonesboro compiled and printed the list from lists supplied by the participating libraries. Request is now being made for a Union List of Books held by these libraries beginning with selected subjects.

Arkansas needs a coordinated film service for the general public. Audio-visual Division of Department of Education serves public schools only. Other state collections are for special clienteles and inaccessible.

WATS contributes to interlibrary and interagency cooperation. Arkansas State University and the University of Arkansas Medical Center in Little Rock have TWX. The state agency has been asked to consider TWX or some other faster means of communication. Evaluation of this proposed service is a need.

Interstate Library Cooperation is provided by Act 419 of 1967, Acts of Arkansas. Presently the Arkansas Library Commission is participating in a project of Interstate Cooperation SLICE with the states in the Southwestern Regional Library Association and the states in HEW Region VI. The project provides for a study of a means of continuing education for librarians in the area. A specific project has been the study of the potential of MARC II to serve cataloging and bibliographic needs of the region. Arkansas librarians need continuing education, improved communication, effective and efficient cataloging and bibliographic services, and expertise in advertising library service.

INTERLIBRARY NEEDS

Continuation of Union List of Periodicals

Union List of Books in Arkansas Libraries

Computer service

Coordinated film service

TWX or other fast communication system

Continued participation in Southwestern Library Association cooperative project, SLICE, for continuing education.

5. Library Service to Special Clientele

A. The Disadvantaged
Children's Book Selection Center - Phase I

The Center composed of five non-circulating collections: currecnt books, basic books, special exhibits, professional books periodicals, and audio-visual materials was established in 1968 for the purpose of providing adults interested in children's books with a place, materials, and advisory service to examine and evaluate children's books prior to purchase. The consultant used Wisconsin Cooperative Children's Book Center as a model.

The collection was begun with books left from the school loan collection (discontinued in 1965) and supplemented with books from the Publisher's Exhibit Collection (a part of Arkansas Library Commission service since 1937) and by purchase. Only books recommended in the Wilson Catalogs, ALA Basic Book Collections, Mary Gaver's Elementary School Library Collection are included in this collection.

A Children's Library Consultant and an assistant were in charge of the Center. Workshops and meetings were held with parents, teachers, librarians, book sellers, other agency staff. Special attention was directed to services for the disadvantaged child.

A Survey of Day Care and Neighborhood Youth Centers in Pulaski County was conducted. Books suitable for use in these Centers were loaned from the discontinued School Loan Division. A summer bookmobile program was conducted in 1969 and 1970. College students

with courses in elementary education and library science were employed. The program was planned and supervised by the Center Consultant in cooperation with the agencies served.

In 1971 an additional bookmobile was purchased and Little Rock Public Library and Pulaski-Perry Regional Library expanded their programs to serve the disadvantaged.

Children's Book Selection Center - Phase II

In recognition of the directives in the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended, 1970, PL 91-600, that priority be given to programs or projects which serve urban and rural areas with high concentration of low income families; and in belief with President Nixon that everyone has the right to learn to read and with Governor Bumpers that learning opportunities should be provided for the mentally retarded, the purpose of the Children's Book Selection Center was extended to include more Outreach Programs; Early Development and education; volunteer literacy programs; adult basic education; vocational and technical schools.

The first consultant and her assistant resigned in February, 1971. Temporary employees gave service during the summer of 1971. In September, 1971, a consultant, a librarian, and a clerk were employed. In January a second librarian was added to the Center staff.

The staff began the new programs with a series of workshops September, November, 1971 and February, 1972 involving nine agencies working with disadvantaged throughout the state.

The Arkansas Library Commission included a special project for materials to serve the disadvantaged in the 1972 LSCA program. The staff has established a collection of materials mostly in paperback to afford librarians and staff of other agencies a demonstration collection of what is available for purchase. Public librarians participating in the LSCA program are required to attend workshops, present a program for use of materials, visit the Center, and confer with the staff prior to purchase of materials with federal funds.

Criteria For Building The Collections

Standards For Children's Services In Public Libraries, Sub-Committee on Standards for Children's Public Library Association of American Library Association, American Library Association, Chicago, 1964.

Public Library Service For The Functionally Illiterate: A Survey of Practice, Hiatt, Peter. Sponsored by the Committee on Services to the Functionally Illiterate, Public Library Association, American Library Association, 1967.

Basic Education For The Disadvantaged: Theory And Practice. Lanning, Frank, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1966.

Good Reading For The Disadvantaged Reader, Spache, George, Garrard Publishing Company, Champaign, Illinois, 1970.

Standards For School Media Programs, American Association of School Librarians and the Department of Audio-visual Instruction of the National Education Association, ALA, Chicago, NEA, Washington, D. C., 1969.

Children's Services In A Small Library, Ragsdale, Winifred, No. 12 in a series of Pamphlets, Small Libraries Project, Library Administration Division, American Library Association, 1962.

NEEDS FOR SERVICE TO DISADVANTAGED

Library materials which can be used by the economically and educationally deprived.

Continuing education for staff including volunteers.

Small information centers strategically placed to draw the deprived reader into a situation where his needs will be met with materials which answer questions regarding his daily survival.

Consultant services of a reading specialist, a sociologist, a psychologist, a bibliographer, a media specialist, a public relations person, and a state traveling consultant on the staff, to coordinate the program between the state agency and the local public and regional libraries, and a trained home visitor.

Bookmobile or van equipped with collection of current books of high caliber, outstanding one volume reference books, special collection on ecology, drugs, consumer education, careers, art, music, etc., as well as audio-visuals, to go to isolated areas where it is difficult for librarians, both school and public, to come in to the central agency.

B. State Institutions

Progress is being made in changing the institution from "a dehumanizing factory" to a place where residents are motivated to change their attitudes through constructive responses. The library program has become an important department in the institutions as a therapeutic effort to improve the lives of the residents.

In 1966, of the thirteen state institutions, only one had not depended on donated books and magazines for library materials. They had limited budgets, if any, and only two had full-time qualified librarians. Twelve had library areas, but only one was adequate. In 1968 under LSCA IVA a consultant and secretary were employed by the Arkansas Library Commission to administer the program. Seven institutions were given priority. In FY 1969, nine institutions submitted plans indicating availability of the required state matching funds, 40%. Additional institutions, including four newly established, applied each year for a total of fifteen for FY 1972. Consultant services continued with an assistant librarian added in FY 1971.

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS, 1971			1972
Type			Residents
Juvenile Center	Correctional	Benton	54
School for Boys	"	Pine Bluff	170
School for Boys	"	Wrightsville	155
School for Girls	"	Alexander	150
School for Deaf	Educational	Little Rock	299
U. of A. Med. Center	Medical	Little Rock	300
Mental Health Center	Mental	Jonesboro	40
State Hospital	"	Benton	1190
State Hospital	"	Little Rock	427
Cummins State Farm	Penal	Grady	1275
Tucker State Farm	"	Tucker	330
Children's Colony	Retarded	Alexander	231
Children's Colony	"	Arkadelphia	128
Children's Colony	"	Conway	912
Rehabilitation Center	Vocational	Hot Springs	460
			6121

Local funds provide eight full time and six part-time staff members in fourteen institutions. Qualifications range from a Master's degree to less than a Bachelor's degree.

In 1971 expenditures for salaries	in state funds	$ 68,296
	other federal	24,891
	Total	$ 93,187

Federal funds have improved the quantity and quality of library programs, materials, and equipment. At least twice the amount ($39509) now available is needed immediately with increases each year to extend and improve services.

As of June 30, 1971 and since July 1, 1968

Source	LSCA IVA	Local or other Federal	Total
No. Books	16,755	30,104	46,859
Audio-Visual	4,781	5,230	10,011
Total	21,536	35,334	56,870

Significant improvements have been made in most of the institutions relative to the funds available but deficiencies, especially in the prisons, are serious and require immediate attention for correction.

STATE INSTITUTION NEEDS

Additional state and federal funds for adequate
Staff - materials - equipment - vehicles - quarters

Continuing education for staff and volunteers

Publicity to raise the public's awareness of needs

C. The Physically Handicapped Including the Blind

Prior to July, 1969, the Physically Handicapped including the Blind in Arkansas were served by Oklahoma State Library. During the year 1968 and part of 1969, plans were made for establishing a regional library of the Library of Congress as a division of the Arkansas Library Commission. This was accomplished July 1, 1969.

Less than 1500 people were active readers and only a few nursing homes made use of the library service. There are now approximately 2700 readers, and more than 100 nursing and retirement homes and senior citizen centers. There was only one branch library, Fayetteville, to bring services nearer the users.

June 1972, a branch will be opened at CLOC Regional Public Library in Magnolia, which is a college town, located where the southwest corner of the state can be served by overnight mail service. Possibilities for the southeast and northeast branches will be considered during the next five years.

Strengthening and expanding the library at the Arkansas Enterprise for the Blind (adult training center) Little Rock, was one of the goals in 1968. This has been accomplished. Recommendations are in the plans at Arkansas Enterprise for the Blind for continuing improvement.

There are approximately 10,000 blind and 9,000 physically handicapped who might be eligible for talking book service in Arkansas. To reach the physically handicapped, service has been initiated in the six United Cerebral Palsy Centers.

To reach these people an interagency relationship has been established from the time the plans were first made to open the library. There is constant communication with the Rehabilitation Services for the Blind, General Rehabilitation for Physically Handicapped, Office for the Aging, County Health Nurses Association. Through memberships, and meetings the library is in contact with each institution or organization that is involved with the blind and handicapped.

NEEDS FOR SERVICE TO HANDICAPPED

Staff with qualifications to reach the handicapped.

Space and physical improvements

Budget increase for equipment and maintenance

Public awareness - Publicity

Training for volunteers

Vehicle for delivery service

Additional branches

6. Other Libraries

A. School Libraries

Funded in 1937 from the Public School Fund, the Arkansas Library Commission was organized primarily to serve the book needs of children and young people in the public schools. The Commission's public library service has traditionally been heavily oriented toward school service. There was good reason for this. When county libraries were first organized few books were available for anyone and practically none in the schools which needed them most.

At the Arkansas Library Commission a school library consultant was on the staff from 1945 to 1953 when a second consultant was added, one for high schools and one for elementary schools. Newsletters were published quarterly, state book fairs were held annually, Publisher's Exhibit collections were available for local fairs throughout the year, a Student Library Assistants' Association was fostered and loans were sent by mail to schools in counties lacking library service.

With the coming of federal legislation ESEA I and II for public schools and LSCA I for local public libraries, library loans from the Arkansas Library Commission were discontinued. Juvenile books were distributed on permanent loan to local libraries. A Children's Book Selection Center of recommended titles was established for the use of teachers and librarians in the public schools. The High School Library consultant was transferred to Education Department to become director of ESEA II.

The Department of Education operates according to policies established by the State Board of Education composed of nine members appointed by the Governor and under the administration of its director whose appointment by the Board is confirmed by the Governor. Local school directors are elected by the people and determine the local policies in conformity with policies, criteria, and regulations of the State Board of Education.

Standards established by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools have a decided impact upon secondary school library services, but it was not until federal funds from Elementary and Secondary Education Act provided the means for the establishment of centralized libraries in elementary schools with at least limited supervision of a professional librarian that many elementary schools had libraries. For comparison:

School Libraries

	1964	1971
Books per pupil	9.66	14
Certified librarians	409	754
Elementary libraries	46	450
ESEA II Funds	0	$757,000

Chart showing 1971-72 School Library Expenditures, Appendix p. 58.

Total school enumeration is 454,465. There are 387 school districts; 1619 buildings. Average daily attendance:

294908 . .	Grades 1-8
117075 . .	" 9-12
411983 . .	" 1-12

Enrolled in Parochial Schools:

Elementary	42 . .	6573
High Schools	7 . .	2376
	49 . .	8949

Private schools and academies have been organized in recent years but no statistics are available. Little attention has been given to library service.

SCHOOL LIBRARY NEEDS

Recognition of library usage as basic to education of children, young people, and adults.

Additional library staff in Department of Education.

Full time qualified librarians in all schools.

Continuing education for the staff.

Centralized libraries in adequate quarters in all schools.

Area centers for special materials with supervisory staff.

New multi-media materials

B. Academic Libraries

The higher educational needs of Arkansas are presently being served by two State supported universities, six State supported senior colleges, two community colleges, two private universities, six private senior colleges, and four private junior colleges with a total enrollment, 56,502 in 1972.

Under Act 38, 1971, Reorganization of State Government, the Commission on Coordination of Higher Educational Finance authorized by Act 24, 1961, became the Department of Higher Education with additional responsibilities in the areas of program approval and research.

In 1968 the Commission published A Comprehensive Study of Higher Education in Arkansas with a section on libraries compiled by the Library Committee.[4] (Role and Scope Study 1972 is in preparation.) From this Study and recent statistics supplied by the librarians a chart comparing library expenditures 1962-1972 in State supported colleges and universities including the U. of A. Medical Center and ASU, Beebe Branch, is shown on page 59 in Appendix.

Academic libraries have made progress in the sharing of resources to provide improved library services. The Department of Higher Education has been active in this through its Library Committee composed institutional personnel. The outlook for increased financial support and greater cooperation among libraries is encouraging.

The Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges composed of seven private colleges (1972 enrollment 6591) cooperating for a number of years are promoting library development in a constructive manner. A major feature is a plan for the enrichment of library resources through the purchase of materials in certain assigned fields. A. F. Kuhlman, 1958, and Robert B. Downs in 1963, have assisted in development of the program supported by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and other sources.

A Union List of Periodicals published 1972 by Arkansas State University in cooperation with Arkansas Library Commission contains holdings of academic, public, and special libraries, incorporating two earlier lists, one by the Arkansas Foundation of Associated Colleges and one by the Arkansas Library Commission.

The U. of A. Medical Center Library has plans for expansion of educational programs for health practitioners. A professional librarian will operate an on-line connection to National Library of Medicine MEDLINE computer storage of bibliographic information beginning October 1, 1972.

[4]Commission on Coordination of Higher Educational Finance. Comprehensive Study of Higher Education in Arkansas, Little Rock, 1968 pp. 132-166.

New library buildings or additions have been constructed since 1962 in all academic institutions except two colleges and the Medical Center where construction or plans for improvements are under way. Federal funds from Higher Education Act, Higher Education Facilities Act, and Medical Library Assistance Act, have contributed greatly to meeting the academic library needs yet there is not a single library that meets national standards of service.

Arkansas has a state-wide system of 14 area Vocational-Technical Schools in which vocational technical programs (occupational beyond high school but less than baccalaureate levels) are being offered, 3,000 enrollment in 1972. Some academic courses are offered but no provision has been made for library development and students depend upon other libraries in the areas.

ACADEMIC LIBRARY NEEDS

Adequate funds for purchase of serials, periodicals, books and audio-visual materials - Space - Staff
Computer Service
More and better use of materials
More effective planning, development, coordination and operation of libraries
Optimum exchange of experience, skills, and resources

C. Special Libraries

In Arkansas there are several types of special libraries. The University of Arkansas has special academic libraries in the Little Rock area: Medical Center, Technology Campus, Industrial Research and Extension Center, Graduate School of Social Work, School of Law, all of which suffer from lack of funds for adequate staff, space, and materials according to Special Reports on file at the Arkansas Library Commission.

The Supreme Court Law Library, Arkansas Arts Center, Arkansas History Commission, United States Department of Agricultural Extension Service, state newspapers, industries such as Murphy Oil Company at El Dorado, have special collections in the fields of interest to their clientele.

State and federal governments have special collections for staff and residents. Veteran's Administration libraries in Little Rock area (recently moved into improved quarters) and in Fayetteville have professional personnel with management by objectives. Only one department of state government has a professional librarian in an area designated for the library.

Many religious denominations have libraries especially the Baptists who have training programs for volunteer staff and curriculum oriented use of the library. There are several religious book stores in the Little Rock area. There are few book stores of any kind in Arkansas.

There are professional and patient's libraries in general hospitals, especially in the Little Rock area, where two hospitals have budgets: professional librarians and materials in attractive quarters.

SPECIAL LIBRARY NEEDS

Professional staff

Adequate space

In-service training

Multi-media materials

Effective planning

Interlibrary, interagency cooperation

Access to government publications

Union lists and other bibliographic aids

OVERALL NEEDS FOR ALL TYPES OF LIBRARIES

An awareness on the part of the general public of the value of learning for its own sake.

National, state, and local emphasis through all means of publicity as to the resources available in libraries, and ways to find the materials.

> "The daily losses in energy and material that result from sheer ignorance on the part of otherwise intelligent persons of how to avail themselves of the contents of books must be colossal beyond all calculation."[5]

> "It is emphatically true of a library that the person who goes out thoroughly satisfied is the most compelling advertisement that exists, and will increase circulation so rapidly as to render most other "publicity" unnecessary. The patron is the only honest measure of service. Unfortunately, he too often is like the stranger who declared: 'I went into the library but couldn't get the thing I wanted; they told me to look in that index-thing and find a number; so I came out, and I'll never go into the place again.' It is one thing, and an easy thing, to advertise; it is a wholly different thing so to prepare and administer a group of services relating to ideas that a large majority of the applicants shall be dealt with to their obvious and conscious advantage,-shall receive more than they anticipated. This requires no advertising, but it cannot be done without a highly developed personnel."[6]

[5] William S. Learned. The American public library and the diffusion of knowledge. p. 12

[6] Ibid., p. 54

GOALS

OBJECTIVES - ACTIVITIES - EVALUATION

CRITERIA - PRIORITIES*

*Presented in the above order Criteria and Priorities follow Goals and Objectives to which they are applicable.

Goal	Page
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LONG RANGE PROGRAM, 1972 - 1977

Goals, Objectives, Activities, Evaluation
Criteria, Priorities

Overall Goal

To assist in meeting the library and information needs of the state, the Arkansas Library Commission has as its overall goal for the five year program, extension and up-grading of its system of libraries; improving the quality of library services on a state-wide basis in the belief that ready access to books and learning and the incentive to use the materials can contribute to the ability of people to make wise decisions in their personal lives and thus contribute to the common good of all. In pursuit of this goal general goals and objectives are set forth.

GOAL I

To secure state legislation which up-dates library laws and changes the name of the Arkansas Library Commission to the Arkansas State Library and provides a building on the State Capitol Grounds to centralize library functions.

Objective 1.

To furnish information about the Arkansas Library Commission and its needs to the Legislative Committee of the Arkansas Library Association who are seeking the attainment of this goal for the people of Arkansas.

Activities

Arkansas Library Commission meetings with Executive Board of the Arkansas Library Association to discuss present legislation and needs for change.

Preparation of articles for publication in ARKANSAS LIBRARIES quarterly publication of the Arkansas Library Association in cooperation with the Arkansas Library Commission.

Conferences between librarians and trustees with the Governor and legislators to explain needs.

Evaluation

As evidenced by legislation to change the name and to secure an appropriation to construct the building in 1973.

GOAL II

To extend public library service to those residents lacking the service and to improve service to those with inadequate service.

Objective 2

To secure county wide tax support for public libraries in two counties; and, in rural areas of the four other counties now lacking such support.

Activities

Commission staff and trustees will meet regularly with leaders in these counties until tax support is secured.

Evaluation

As evidenced by passage of the tax November, 1972.

Objective 3

To continue the extension and improvement of the present system of multi-county libraries to include all 75 counties with provision made for headquarters, branches, and delivery service based on national standards by 1977.

Activities

Commission staff and trustees will meet with county and multi-county boards to discuss future extensions of library service.

Librarians and trustees will discuss geographic and economic conditions with other agencies urging them to use local libraries; to publicize the value of the library as an information center, an economic, educational and cultural asset to the area.

Institutes to learn of economic conditions in the state and to recognize value of cooperation in the planning for mutual development of economic districts and multi-county libraries.

Evaluation

As evidenced by participation of all public libraries in regional systems by 1977.

GOAL III

To increase and enrich collections of library materials at the Arkansas Library Commission and in local libraries.

Objective 4

To improve the quality of library collections through wise book selection - acquisition of new materials and negative selection of outdated and worn materials (weeding) at state and local libraries; to double the rate of acquisition from 1/10 to 1/5 book per capita per year.

Activities

Consultants will visit local libraries and evaluate collections annually.

Local librarians will use the Adult and Children's Book Selection Centers regularly.

Arkansas Library Commission will distribute bi-monthly lists of selected recent acquisitions.

Monthly Newsletters will encourage reading of current professional literature.

Workshops and institutes on book selection and utilization of materials will be conducted annually at regional levels.

Basic materials on current subjects of general interest and special materials for ethnic groups and for the aging will be added at state and local levels.

Evaluation

As evidenced by statistics showing additions of new materials, withdrawals of negative materials; workshops held; consultant visits to local libraries; visits of local librarians to Book Selection Centers.

Objective 5

To seek means of cooperation with Department of Education to provide a cooperative film service to serve public libraries in addition to the school libraries now served.

Activities

Discuss proposal with director and staff of Department of Education.

Gather information on existing film services.

Establish Advisory Group composed of librarians of school, public, college, special libraries divisions.

Plan for funding of staff and materials.

Evaluation

As evidenced by establishment of Cooperative Film Service in 1973.

GOAL IV

To raise standards of library service through improving the quality of personnel and the continuing education of personnel.

Objective 6

To plan and conduct a program of staff development at state and local levels.

Activities

Plan and conduct semi-annual workshops and institutes to present new ideas, to foster their acceptance and encourage the sharing of resources.

Distribute recommended readings regularly.

Encourage participation in local civic and educational organizations to know the needs of the community.

Objective 7

To secure additional state aid to pay adequate salaries for staff in local libraries; to secure legislation raising one mill library tax to five mills by 1975.

Objective 8

To secure reclassification of state library personnel equal to that of Department of Education by 1973.

Evaluation

As evidenced by higher educational qualifications of librarians; patron satisfaction expressed in interviews and by questionnaires; equal pay for equal qualifications and equal work in Department of Education and in local libraries; mill tax to five mills by 1975.

Criteria

The criteria for determining the adequacy of public library service is based on Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation with Minimum Standards, ALA, 1956; and Supplements. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966; Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries; Guidelines toward Achieving the Goals of Public Library Service, Chicago: ALA 1962. By these standards no public library in Arkansas is adequate.

Areas to be served will be selected on the basis of need for the particular service, and participation in and support of the program by the library or agency wishing to participate.

Libraries making application for LSCA public library programs shall:

a. be organized under the County or City Library Law

b. have one mill library tax for local library support

c. have librarian approved by the Arkansas Library Commission

d. submit reports and budgets to the Arkansas Library Commission

Priorities

First priority will be given to multi-county libraries serving residents in sparsely settled areas distant from public libraries and/or areas with high concentration of low income families.

Second priority will be given county libraries serving residents in sparsely settled areas distant from public libraries and/or areas with high concentration of low income families.

Third priority will be given to city libraries having the one mill library tax, located in counties lacking the county library tax and with high concentration of low income families.

The amount of funds which will be allocated will be determined by the amount to the total allocation to the state under Title I and the cost of Annual Program I, Administration Expenses for LSCA Programs, which has first priority in allocation of Title I funds. Level of funding for other grants will be determined by the Arkansas Library Commission based on:

a. Availability of funds

b. Evaluation of individual applications in terms of priorities and requirements listed

c. Population served by the library

d. Number of libraries making application

GOAL V

To up-grade library service for all Arkansans through cooperative effort among the libraries of the state and through their participation in state, regional and national interlibrary cooperative programs.

In selecting this goal the Arkansas Library Commission assumes that information is essential and fundamental to living the good life and that librarians should make immediate effort to organize their libraries to provide access to the people at many levels of learning.

Weekly calls by WATS are made to all public libraries in the state. All libraries in the state have been advised of this service and are urged to use the public library as a Reference Center. The aim for the five year period is to involve the libraries in a concerted effort to find people who need information which is already available in libraries.

Objective 9

To improve access to information and services as requested by the people through their local libraries in cooperation with the State Agency and other libraries in the state, region and nation daily.

Activities

To provide ready reference and advisory service by increased use of WATS and other means of communication as available, continuously.

Assist in compilation of Union Lists of books and periodicals.

Plan programs for presentation at the local libraries and on television programs to teach adults to use the standard indexes, bibliographies, catalogs in order that they may avail themselves of information which may be found in local libraries to meet their personal needs.

Publicize the value of library resources to the individual through a concerted multi-media approach, print, radio, television with the cooperation of the media, continuously.

Promote cooperation between all types of libraries at the local level through the initiative of state and local public libraries inviting librarians for "library talk" coffee hours at the public library.

Evaluation

As evidenced by statistics indicating:

Increased use of public libraries for information and services:

Patron use of books at library

Information questions answered at local level

Information referred to state agency

Questions answered by WATS

Publication of Union Lists

Presentation of programs in the library

Production of publicity

Cooperative meetings

Cataloging expedited

Workshops and Institutes

Objective 10

To participate in interstate and national programs of interlibrary cooperation.

Activities

Membership in Southwestern Library Association Project, Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor (SLICE), a program for continuing education and for development of use of Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC).

Attendance at regional and national institutes on the subject of interlibrary cooperation.

Study of the regional and national literature for new programs and methods of cooperation.

Study of feasibility of TWX or other means of communication for ready reference between libraries to secure needed information for patrons.

Evaluation

As evidenced by continued membership in SLICE; by participation in regional and national institutes; by addition of materials on interlibrary cooperation; by purchase and/or rental of equipment to meet the needs of patrons.

Policies

It shall be the policy of the Arkansas Library Commission to involve all types of libraries in a program of interlibrary cooperation and to make known to them through publications, conferences, consultant's visits, radio and television, the goals of the program.

It shall be the policy of the Arkansas Library Commission to seek the advice of the Advisory Council in evaluating the needs and resources of the libraries and in making plans for interlibrary cooperation to make use of existing services, resources, and equipment, and to put into effect a flexible plan of coordination to meet the needs of patrons of all libraries.

Criteria and Priorities

Criteria to be used by the State Agency in evaluating applications for funds under Title III, Interlibrary Cooperation, and in assigning priorities to project proposals:

Contributions of project to orderly development of state-wide network of library service.

Practical value and justification for the project.

Performance of the project -

Does it build on existing strengths?

Is it feasible in terms of staff?

Will the agency be able to continue the project?

GOAL VI

To acquire expertise in seeking and finding unserved people: the disadvantaged; low income families, especially those with preschool children; the retarded; the school and college drop-outs; the unemployed; the underemployed; the illiterates; the geographically isolated; the aging; to acquaint them with the library and its value to them; and to help them to use library materials for the enrichment of their lives.

Objective 11

To have special library sponsored programs on serving the disadvantaged in at least 75% of the public libraries in Arkansas by 1977.

Activities

Plan and administer a federal grant program to local public libraries for the purchase of materials to meet the special needs of the disadvantaged.

Provide in-service training to acquire expertise in finding the disadvantaged; learning their needs; and training volunteers to work with the disadvantaged. This to be done in cooperation with other agencies.

Provide consultant service at the Arkansas Library Commission and in local libraries for advice and assistance.

Expand and enrich demonstration collection of materials at Children's Book Selection Center.

Provide training of residents in low-income areas to help each other in using library materials.

Plan a Library Career Program in conjunction with Department of Education and Philander Smith College, Little Rock.

Invite leaders of all state wide organizations to visit the Center and to plan with them ways to provide learning opportunities to the unserved.

Compile and distribute bibliographies on pertinent subjects: consumer education, nutrition, aging, drugs, films, story telling, for example.

Objective 12

To explore feasibility of and initiate several new types of delivery service to reach the unserved.

Activities

Annual visits to all local public libraries and conferences with staff and trustees to discuss present delivery services and to seek ways to improve the service;
For consideration:
- Materials Centers in local libraries
- Materials Centers on bookmobile or mini-bus
- Demonstration collections for use in local areas
- Local reading and/or study centers sponsored by local organizations
- Family night programs at local libraries
- Taping of oral history
- Development of ethnic collections

Objective 13

To cooperate with all educational organizations especially the Divisions of the Department of Education in extending and improving learning opportunities in the public schools and in adult education programs.

Activities

Regular conferences with Division heads especially federally funded programs in their offices and at the Center to explore ways the Center may be used by local teachers and librarians.

Devise ways expenses may be paid and substitutes provided for public school librarians to spend a day at the Children's Book Selection Center during school year.

Objective 14

To improve visibility of the program to reach the unserved continuously.

Activities

T V programs, radio

Radio announcements; newspaper publicity

Exhibits at state meetings

Invitations to groups to visit Center during state meetings.

Evaluation

As evidenced by 75% of the public libraries in Arkansas participating in a program to serve the disadvantaged by 1977; by statistics indicating the number of people unserved prior to the program who are served each year 1972-1977; number of workshops; number of visits by consultant; number of materials added; number of agencies participating; bibliographies on special subjects; number of vehicles added; number of volunteers enlisted and trained.

Criteria

The criteria to determine areas rural and urban with high concentration of low income families will be those made by the Secretary of Commerce of areas eligible for designation as redevelopment areas pursuant to Section 401 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; and determinations made by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development of urban areas eligible for assistance under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966. Updated quarterly.

Libraries applying for grants for library materials will be required to use the Arkansas Library Commission Book Selection Centers for examination of library materials prior to purchase. Materials to be processed at Arkansas Library Commission and loaned indefinitely to participating libraries.

Priorities

Priority will be given to public libraries presenting plans for reaching:

1. Pre-school children and their parents in low income areas who are without such service or have inadequate service.
2. Adults who are not in school or college of any kind, who are geographically, financially and/or educationally disadvantaged, and who are without such service or have inadequate service.
3. Volunteers to work with the disadvantaged through Literacy Programs such as Right To Read.
4. Readers interested in education in subjects of current interest - ecology, health including nutrition, mental health, prevention and cure of drug addiction, consumer education.
5. The aging senior citizens, shut-ins who have no access to library service.

GOAL VII

To support, broaden, and strengthen total library, therapeutic and rehabilitation program for all residents including the disadvantaged in the fifteen state institutions.

Objective 15

To provide a qualified professional consultant and one assistant to implement the goal.

Activities

Encourage college courses in library science in colleges and University of Arkansas which are relevant to working with institutional residents.

Talk to college library science classes and recruit personnel to fill institution positions.

Conduct more inservice training through workshops and visits to other institutions quarterly.

Help with selection of library materials, equipment, and library areas in the fifteen institutions of the state.

Objective 16

To share with other departments of the institution the responsibility for educational, social, recreational and vocational training of residents.

Activities

Amplify and enrich the media-center materials with federal funds.

Training of institutional staff to give reference service and reader guidance.

Improve the accessibility of printed and audio-visual materials for the immobile.

Involve volunteers and aides in serving those unable to visit library.

Evaluation

As evidenced by observation, interviews, statistics.

Concern of the administrators and library committees in improving the libraries.

Program plans, applications, annual reports and personal visits to the Commission for conferences with the consultant and staff.

Cooperation of other departments in implementing effective library programs to motivate the residents.

Interest of the resident in reading for education, for preparation for release and for leisure time activity.

Statistics:

Consultant visits to institutions

Supportive staff

Physical facilities

In-service training

Correspondence

Quality books - Audio-visual materials

Equipment

Publicity

Special promotion activities

Criteria

Criteria for determining adequacy of service in state institutions:

a. STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES IN HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS, American Library Association, 1970

b. MANUAL OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS, Chapter 31, Library Services; American Correctional Association, 3rd edition, 1966.

c. STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY MEDIA CENTERS IN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, 1967.

d. STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL MEDIA PROGRAMS, American Library Association and National Education Association, 1969.

Institutions must meet requirements of the Arkansas Library Commission in BASIC STATE PLAN and must present a plan for improvement of library services indicating willingness of the administrator and staff to cooperate with the State Agency in achieving national standards.

Priorities

First priority will be given to institutions having greatest need based on educational level of the residents and their ability to profit from using library materials. Also to be considered will be the number of years the institution has participated in this program and their needs for additional materials.

GOAL VIII

To continue development services and providing materials for the handicapped, including the blind, enabling each individual to utilize his potentialities and make life more endurable, enjoyable and profitable.

Objective 17

Provide consultant service to schools and institutions serving the blind and handicapped young people and children as requested.

Objective 18

Work with other agencies and organizations in identifying the eligible reader and bringing about an awareness of available service by regular visits and contacts with the agencies.

Objective 19

Continue in efforts to provide more service on local level through visits to public libraries and establishing local branches and deposits in the state.

Objective 20

Extend services to the elderly homebound and institutionalized, and involve the senior citizen actively in the library program.

Activities

Monthly visits and consultant service to Arkansas School for the Blind to reach the elementary, high school age and college bound and more often if needed.

Daily contact with the Arkansas Enterprise for the Blind to reach the newly blind adult and college bound.

Priority is given to establishing more local service through branches, deposits and quarterly visits to local libraries in the state.

Publicity through available media, and contact with agencies, organizations by visits, programs, and membership involved with the blind and physically handicapped to bring about more awareness of the program.

Besides regular mailing service collections of large print, talking book machines, talking books are placed in nursing homes, retirement homes, and senior citizen centers. Active retired groups and individuals are involved in helping to extend service to the institutionalized and homebound.

Evaluation

As evidenced by statistics kept on loans of materials, on consultant service, work with other agencies, visits to local libraries, School for the Blind, Arkansas Enterprise for the Blind, establishment of branches, publicity, newsletters, and evaluation in letters and by telephone from the patrons.

Criteria

Criteria for determining adequacy of service in addition to general criteria already defined will be:

LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, American Library Association, 1969.

AMERICAN STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR MAKING BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES ACCESSIBLE to and Usable by, the PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, as approved by the United States of America Standards Institute.

Priorities

First priority will be given to the division within the state agency which was established July 1, 1969 to provide library service to physically handicapped including the blind.

Second priority will be given to the establishment of branch deposits in libraries which indicate readiness, willingness, local support and library facilities to participate.

GOAL IX

To assist state, county, and municipal government to obtain adequate physical facilities in which to provide public library services for the people of Arkansas.

Evaluation

Public Library Construction can be evaluated in several ways:

As evidenced by a new or rejuvenated building in town which attracts people to the library that had not been using it.

As evidenced by the number of books and materials in the library because of increased shelving or storage space.

As evidenced by an increased circulation and answers to reference questions.

As evidenced by the expansion or addition of programs, such as story hours, summer reading programs, adult group meetings, basic education classes, film showings, etc.

Criteria

Following is a brief description of the criteria to be used by the state agency in determining those areas of the state which are without public library service and those areas which have inadequate service, and which are without the library facilities necessary to develop library services: Application will be received from state, local government, county and/or municipal, or regional library boards which have no facilities or have facilities which are inadequate to develop good library service to the area.

The standards for measuring physical condition, suitability, and accessibility of public library buildings shall be PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE: A GUIDE TO EVALUATION WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS, ALA, 1956: THE SMALL LIBRARY BUILDING by Galvin and Van Buren, UNESCO, 1959: and THE SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY, A SERIES OF GUIDES FOR COMMUNITY LIBRARIANS AND TRUSTEES, ALA, 1961. Under certain conditions a building may now be purchased to be remodeled as a library.

Priorities

In the fiscal year in which state appropriation is available state agency building will be given first priority and granted all federal funds not already approved for local projects. Otherwise first priority will be given to regional and county library system headquarters libraries and their branches. (Town libraries in a county or regional library system will be regarded as branches of that system if so classified by the county or regional library board.)

Second priority will be given to municipal libraries and their branches operating independently of a county or regional library system but showing evidence in writing of positive efforts to become a member of a county or multi-county library and already serving a population of more than 25,000.

In the event that insufficient federal funds are available for all approvable applications received in any priority during a fiscal year, the date of receipt of the application at the Arkansas Library Commission will be one of the determining factors. Applications not approved for lack of funds will automatically be considered in subsequent fiscal period in accordance with the above priorities unless withdrawn by the applicant.

Detailed instructions and procedure for qualifying for a Federal grant under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act as amended, 1970 - PL 91-600, are included in Appendix, pp. 60-62.

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ARKANSAS GAZETTE. Little Rock. Morning daily and Sunday.

SPECIAL REPORTS ON FILE AT ARKANSAS LIBRARY COMMISSION

Long Range Goals of Public Libraries, 1971-1976

Recommendations of State Advisory Council on Libraries, 1972

Letters from School, Academic, and Special Libraries, 1972

*Mrs. Martin, a native Arkansan, was assistant librarian at the Arkansas Library Commission and a leader in library planning when the first Program for Development of Library Service in Arkansas was published in 1945.

IN APPRECIATION

Many people have contributed to the preparation of this Long Range Program for Library Development in Arkansas, 1972-977. I wish to thank each one, especially Miss S. Janice Kee, Regional Program Officer, HEW, Region VI; Mrs. Katharine Keathley, Chairman, and Members of the State Advisory Council; the Librarians and Trustees of Arkansas; the Members and Staff of the Arkansas Library Commission and Miss Virginia Gertig, in particular.

Frances P. Neal

Mrs. Karl Neal
Librarian and Executive Secretary
Arkansas Library Commission
May 15, 1972

APPENDIX

ARKANSAS LIBRARY COMMISSION

as of June 30, 1972

Members of the Arkansas Library Commission	Term Expires January 14
Paul Sullins, Crossett	1973
Mrs. Merlin M. Moore, Chairman, Little Rock	1974
Mrs. Jim Merritt, McGehee	1975
Mrs. Howard Jacobs, Melbourne	1976
Howard Clark, Springdale	1977
Alan Patteson, Jr., Jonesboro	1978
Mrs. Lloyd Henry, Searcy	1979
Mrs. Vera Kilpatrick, Texarkana	1980

STAFF OF THE ARKANSAS LIBRARY COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. Karl Neal, Librarian and Executive Secretary
Miss Freddy Schader, Coordinator Federal Programs
Mrs. Marie Pinckney, Administrative Assistant
Miss Virginia Gertig, Secretary
Mrs. Anne Childers, Secretary
Donald Walker, Driver Clerk
Albert Morehead, Shipping Clerk
Jessie L. Thomas, Maid

CATALOG DEPARTMENT

Miss LaNell Compton, Head Cataloger
Mrs. Tommie Dailey, Library Assistant
Miss Mollie Walker, Library Assistant

TECHNICAL PROCESSES DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Madison Bryant, Head
Mrs. Frances M. Clare, Library Assistant
Miss Wanda Gooden, Secretary
Mrs. Ruby Jones, Library Aide
Mrs. Cynthia Privitt, Library Aide
Mrs. Alice Carroll, Clerk Typist
Miss Barbara Reeves, Clerk Typist
Mrs. Jean Rea, Clerk Typist
Mrs. Lillie M. Anderson, Clerk
Miss Carol Ledbetter, Clerk
Miss Marcia Ragland, Clerk
Miss Patricia Rowe, Clerk
Mrs. Inell Stigall, Clerk
Mrs. Loraine Walker, Clerk

CIRCULATION AND REFERENCE DEPARTMENTS

Miss Jackie Poe, Head
Mrs. Billie Nichols, Library Assistant
Mrs. Mary Ann Hiegel, Library Assistant
Mrs. Brooksie Henderson, Library Aide

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Robert Pitts, Head
Mrs. Eva McCastlain, Secretary

LIBRARY SERVICE TO STATE INSTITUTIONS

Miss Eunice Shinn, Head
Miss Eva Harrison, Librarian

LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Mrs. Cleotta Mullen, Head
Mrs. Margaret Bailey, Librarian
Miss Marty Lentz, Secretary
Mrs. Vera Munoz, Clerk
Miss Marcia Smith, Clerk
David Smith, Clerk
Arch Northcutt, Clerk

CHILDREN'S BOOK SELECTION CENTER
LIBRARY SERVICE TO THE DISADVANTAGED

Mrs. Marguerite Grace, Consultant
Mrs. Ola Mae Flucas, Librarian
Mrs. Charline Wilkins, Librarian
Clifton Land, Clerk
Miss Debbie McCoy, Clerk

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Miss Freddy Schader, Coordinator
Mrs. Anne Childers, Secretary
Miss Barbara Reeves, Clerk Typist

STATE AID GRANTS

Authorized by Act 139, Acts of Arkansas, 1935, Section 7
Administered by the Arkansas Library Commission, 1937-

*ESTABLISHMENT GRANT:
$1.00 per capita (1970 census) for the purchase of an initial book collection for counties meeting the following requirements:

1. A Library organized under the County Library Law of 1927.
2. One mill library tax.
3. THE HEAD LIBRARIAN APPROVED BY THE ARKANSAS LIBRARY COMMISSION
4. Suitable quarters for the library.
5. Budget approved by the Arkansas Library Commission
6. AT LEAST TWENTY PERCENT OF INCOME SPENT FOR BOOKS.
7. Quarterly reports sent to Arkansas Library Commission.
8. Librarian attends annual meeting of Arkansas Library Association, and workshops and institutes of Arkansas Library Commission.

*CONTINUATION GRANT - County annual grant -
12½ cents per capita (1970 census) plus $1000 for one mill tax, July 1, 1971. Requirements: same as for establishment grant.

*MULTI-COUNTY - annual grant -
12½ cents per capita (1970 census)
$1000 per county for one mill tax
$2000 per county in region for extension of service from one headquarters to 2 or 3 counties.
$3000 per county in region for extension of service from one headquarters to at least 4 counties.
Requirements: Same as establishment except two or more counties must cooperate.

DEMONSTRATION GRANTS, 1942-
Multi-county units may qualify for demonstration grants for two year period for purchase of books and equipment and for payment of salaries. Amount varies according to need, area, population served.
Requirements: Same as establishment and multi-county grant.

EQUALIZATION GRANTS, 1961-
Multi-county units may qualify for equalization grants to enable counties to have equal financial support for public library service. Amount varies according to need, area, population served.
Requirements: Same as establishment and multi-county grant.

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXPENDITURE

A FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

	1967				1971			
	LOCAL	STATE	FEDERAL LSCA I	TOTAL	LOCAL	STATE	FEDERAL LSCA I	TOTAL
REGIONAL LIBRARIES	$ 1135697	287319	280391	1703407	1192012	348333	249063	1789408
COUNTY LIBRARIES	370653	32681		403334	570133	78667		648800
CITY LIBRARIES	277420			277420	382788			382788
Sub-Total	$ 1783770	320000	280391	2384161	2144933	427000	249063	2820996
ARKANSAS LIBRARY COMMISSION HDQS.		146604	104999	251603		221729	67256	288985
GRAND TOTAL	$ 1783770	466604	385390	2635764	2144933	648729	316319	3109981

Maintenance of Effort, 1957-

Since 1937 state aid to county and regional public libraries has increased each biennium from $50,000 per year 1937-1939 to $427,000 per year 1971-1973. In 69 of Arkansas' 75 counties there is a one mill library tax for continuing support. In each of four of the six counties lacking the county tax there is a city of 5000 or larger having the city mill tax. With the increase in assessed evaluation of property local support has increased from $1,783,770 in 1967 to $2,144,933 in 1971. Federal aid varies in amount and is uncertain. Income from all sources is inadequate to provide services needed for continuing education for adults in addition to other age groups.

ELEMENTARY and SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT, II

Expenditures and Source

No.	Agency	1971 FY State or Local	1971 FY Federal	1971 FY TOTAL	1972 FY State or Local	1972 FY Federal	1972 FY TOTAL
1	Dept. of Education Film Library	$ 87,827	5,000	92,827	95,000	5,000	100,000
10	Institutions	15,027	5,288	20,315	15,396	4,466	19,862
370	Public School Districts	307,432	643,821	951,253	250,573	574,354	824,927
		$ 410,286	654,109	1,064,395	360,969	583,820	944,789

ACADEMIC LIBRARY STATISTICS

State supported Senior Colleges and Universities
including U. of A. Medical School and ASU Beebe Branch

TEN YEAR COMPARISON

1962 - 1972

	1961-1962	1964-1965	1971-1972
Enrollment	18698	23428	40320
Budget	$ 670816	$ 972703	$ 2677050*
Prof. Lib'ns.	51	56	85+
Amount Paid	$ 274685	$ 388192	$ 851762*
Other Staff	51	60	139
Amount Paid	$ 104227	$ 137658	$ 557680*
Volumes	842463	969735	1541463+
Amount Paid	$ 312778	$ 504312	$ 1373781*

*Budgeted

+"The greatest asset of academic libraries in Arkansas is the professional staff. The greatest hindrance to progress is lack of funds. By Arkansas' Department of Higher Education Standards (lower than American College and Research Standards) state supported colleges and universities lack 550,000 volumes, June 30, 1971," stated in a letter from Dr. M. Olin Cook, director, Department of Higher Education, April 11, 1972.

LSCA TITLE II, CONSTRUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of the Long Range Plan for Title II funds, Public Library Construction, is to assist state, county and municipal government to obtain adequate physical facilities in which to provide public library services for the people of Arkansas. In many instances library services cannot be expanded nor can new programs, i.e. story hours, meetings of parents' groups, film showings, be initiated because of inadequate physical facilities.

Criteria

Following is a brief description of the criteria to be used by the state agency in determining those areas of the state which are without public library service and those areas which have inadequate service, and which are without the library facilities necessary to develop library services: Application will be received from state, local government, county and/or municipal, or regional library boards which have no facilities or have facilities which are inadequate to develop good library service to the area.

The standards for measuring physical condition, suitability, and accessibility of public library buildings shall be PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE: A GUIDE TO EVALUATION WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS, ALA, 1956: THE SMALL LIBRARY BUILDING by Galvin and Van Buren, UNESCO, 1959: and THE SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARY, A SERIES OF GUIDES FOR COMMUNITY LIBRARIANS AND TRUSTEES, ALA, 1961. Under certain conditions a building may now be purchased to be remodeled as a library.

Priorities

In the fiscal year in which state appropriation is available state agency building will be given first priority and granted all federal funds not already approved for local projects. Otherwise first priority will be given to regional and county library system headquarters libraries and their branches. (Town libraries in a county or regional library system will be regarded as branches of that system if so classified by the county or regional library board.)

Second priority will be given to municipal libraries and their branches operating independently of a county or regional library system but showing evidence in writing of positive efforts to become a member of a county or multi-county library and already serving a population of more than 25,000.

In the event that insufficient federal funds are available for all approvable applications received in any priority during a fiscal year, the date of receipt of the application at the Arkansas Library Commission will be one of the determining factors. Applications not approved for lack of funds will automatically be considered in subsequent fiscal period in accordance with the above priorities unless withdrawn by the applicant.

Amount of Grants

In the fiscal year in which state appropriation is available state agency building will be given first priority and granted all federal funds not already approved for local projects.

For county and regional libraries in the first priority federal share, 60%, but not to exceed $150,000; in the second priority federal share, 60%, but not to exceed $120,000.

How to Apply

Application must be made on forms provided by the Arkansas Library Commission and will include a construction agreement between the applicant library, the Arkansas Library Commission, and the county or municipality.

Procedures

Applicant must show evidence of a regular and continuous source of income sufficient to operate the new facility. It must be open to the public at least 30 hours per week, with personnel and material provided.

Library services provided in the building constructed, remodeled, expanded, or altered under the plan must be furnished free of charge and without discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin to all residents of the service area.

Title to any building constructed under this Act must be in the name of a county or municipal government or a legally appointed public library board. The building must continue to be used as a public library.

A written library building program must be submitted with the application. The program will outline the services and functions of the library and indicate space requirements and relationships of various areas of the building.

A description of the proposed site with map or sketch showing location must be submitted with the application.

Site free from flooding ascertained by U. S. Engineers.

Site and building plans must be approved by the Arkansas Library Commission, the State Planning Commission, and Regional Planning Commission.

A registered architect must be employed for the project.

It is recommended that a library building consultant be employed especially where the head librarian is not experienced in building planning.

The building must be designed to permit further expansion either horizontally or vertically.

The building must meet accepted standards for the library building to perform proposed services.

Buildings must be designed for ease of access by the infirm and physically handicapped and must conform to state and federal law.

Estimated cost per square foot must be in line with similar construction cost in the area.

The building must conform to local building code and local ordinances regarding off-street parking, access walks, delivery areas, etc.

Construction contracts shall be entered into within ninety days following the State agency's approval of projects.

Projects are to be completed in a reasonable length of time thereafter.

Opportunity for State Hearing

Every local or other public agency whose application is disapproved will be notified in writing and the reason for disapproval given. The agency may request a hearing not less than 30 days prior to any quarterly meeting of the Arkansas Library Commission. An arbitration committee composed of three professional librarians will review the application prior to the meeting of the Arkansas Library Commission. One librarian will be named by the applicant, one by the Arkansas Library Commission, and one by the President of the Arkansas Library Association. None of the three shall be from the agency from which the appeal is made and none shall be employees of the Arkansas Library Commission. The arbitration board will recommend action which it decides should be made to the Arkansas Library Commission which shall have the final determination in the matter.

Davis-Bacon Act and Contract Work Hours Standards Act

Each building contract must contain a statement that the contractor will comply with the requirements that all laborers and machanics employed by contractors or subcontractors will be paid wages at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Labor to be prevailing on similar construction in the locality in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended, and that contractors and subcontractors will comply with the provisions of 29 CFR part 3 and abide by the contract clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5 (a) and (c).

The nondiscrimination clause prescribed by Executive Order No. 11246 of September 24, 1965 (30 FR 12319) will be incorporated in the contract for construction work, or modification thereof, as defined in the Rules and Regulations of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

BOOK SELECTION POLICY

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this written statement is to establish guidelines for those involved in selection of library materials for the State Library and to inform the public about the principles upon which selections are made.

One of the library's functions is to provide, develop and maintain an expertly selected collection of library materials which will:

1. Provide supplementary library materials and reference services to public, county and regional libraries in the state.
2. Provide adequate information, reference and research services to the employees and agencies of state government.
3. Provide for the needs of the individual borrowers of all ages who are without county libraries.

RESPONSIBILITY

Final responsibility for book selection rests in the Librarian and Executive Secretary who operates within a framework of policies adopted by the Arkansas Library Commission. Within this framework are contained the principles set forth in the American Library Association's Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read statement.

Each professional staff member also has a responsibility to help in the selection of material as no one person is qualified to know enough about all the subjects and the needs of the public served.

SPECIAL FACTORS INFLUENCING ACQUISITION OF MATERIALS

The State Library recognizes that much of the library materials of a popular nature, especially fiction, will be purchased by local public libraries and so this material will be purchased sparingly. Priority will be given to publications of educational, informational, historical, and research importance. The State Library has an obligation to acquire these publications and make them available for loan since many of them are inappropriate for collections in public libraries and may be needed to serve the population statewide. These materials may be of a highly specialized and scholarly nature, more costly and less frequently used. However, due to its limited budget, the Library will avoid duplicating the very specialized and expensive publications that are acquired by nearby libraries such as the Arkansas History Commission, Supreme Court Library, Medical Center Library, University of Arkansas Technology Library and other specialized agencies.

Duplicate copies of a title of an adult book are seldom purchased unless its importance, timeliness or timelessness justify it except in the case of books on Arkansas which are purchased in duplicate copies.

CRITERIA FOR BOOK SELECTION

In general the library selects the books that are best adapted for its known needs within the budgetary limitations. Materials are selected according to criteria by a professional trained staff who make use of book selection aids such as basic general lists, authorized bibliographies on various subjects, book reviewing journals, and suggestions received from its public. The criteria used regarding book selection are: permanent or timely value, accuracy, authority of the author, format, readability, importance of subject matter to the collection, scarity of material on the subject, reputation of publisher, price.

The selection of all library materials should be as objective as possible with all sides of controversial issues represented in the library's collection according to the above criteria. However, final decision on a book is based on the value of the material to the library and its public regardless of personal taste of the selector.

POLICY ON GIFTS

The State Library also reserves the right to evaluate and to dispose of gifts in accordance with the criteria applied to purchased materials. Gifts of books not meeting this criteria will be refused. Materials selected for the library's collections must meet high selection criteria on the basis of literary quality and usefulness. Gift materials are screened by the same high standards as are all other materials; therefore the library's acceptance of a gift is not a guarantee that such a gift will be processed into the regular collections and made available to the public. Such gifts as are found acceptable are cataloged and placed in their regular places on the shelves where they are most useful, rather than in a special gift collection. Special book plates are inserted to identify gifts and memorals, where requested; but with this exception, gifts are considered part of the regular collections.

By accepting and using such gifts, the library assumes no special obligation to the donors. Gifts which do not meet the library's selection criteria are disposed of in any way the library sees fit.

WITHDRAWAL OF MATERIALS

As for the present collection, a continual discarding and replacing process is maintained. A collection is kept strong by being up-to-date, attractive, usable and reliable.

With these above statements coupled with the use of common sense - the library should be able to meet the needs and interests of the people it serves.